

Set	Items	Description
S1	29968	S TOKEN? ?
S2	1119324	S KEYWORD? ? OR KEY()WORD? ? OR TERM? ? OR WORD? ? OR PHRASE? ?
S3	1158720	S CHARACTER? ? OR STYLE? ? OR SYMBOL? ? OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR MARK? ?
S4	370858	S BOLD OR BOLDING OR ITALIC? ? OR ITALICI?ED OR ITALICI?ING? ? OR BRACKET?? OR BRACKETING OR UNDERLINE?? OR UNDERLING? ? OR CAPS OR CAPITAL? ? OR CAPITALI?ATION? ?
S5	329464	S SYNONYM? ? OR GRAMMAR OR GRAMMATICAL? OR DEFINITION? ? OR SEMANTIC? OR LEXICAL? OR LEXICON? ?
S6	90590	S (RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR CORRESPOND?? OR CORRESPONDING OR CORRESP OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING) (3N) (EXPRESSION? ? OR WORD? ? OR TERM? ?)
S7	9001	S S2 (10N) (S3 OR S4) (10N) (S5 OR S6)
S8	5198	S S2 (5N) (S3 OR S4) (5N) (S5 OR S6)
S9	95	S S7 (10N) S1
S10	74	S S9 AND IC=G06F
S11	55	S S8 (10N) S1
S12	45	S S11 AND IC=G06F
S13	50	S S8 (5N) S1
S14	42	S S13 AND IC=G06F
S15	38	S S14 AND AY=1963:2001
S16	38	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S17	36	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S18	32	S S1 (3N) (ASSIGN?? OR ASSIGNING OR ALLOCATE? ? OR ALLOCATING OR DESIGNATE? ? OR DESIGNATING) (3N) (S5 OR S6)
S19	2535	S (ASSIGN?? OR ASSIGNING OR ALLOCATE? ? OR ALLOCATING OR DESIGNATE? ? OR DESIGNATING) (3N) (S5 OR S6)
S20	2	S S2 (10N) (S3 OR S4) (10N) S18
S21	99	S S2 (10N) (S3 OR S4) (10N) S19
S22	59	S S2 (5N) (S3 OR S4) (5N) S19
S23	24	S S22 AND IC=G06F
S24	13	S S23 AND AY=1963:2001
S25	13	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S26	13	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S27	12	S S26 NOT S10
S28	2	S S21 (10N) S1
S29	2	S S28 NOT (S20 OR S26)

; show files

[File 348] **EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2006/ 200648**

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**File 348: For important information about IPCR/8 and forthcoming changes to the IC= index, see HELP NEWSIPCR.*

[File 349] **PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20061207UT=20061130**

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[File 350] **Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD=200678**

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**File 350: DWPI has been enhanced to extend content and functionality of the database. For more info, visit <http://www.dialog.com/dwpi/>.*

20/5K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348) [Links](#)

EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00169095

Text editor for speech input.

Textaufbereiter für Spracheingabe.

Editeur de texte pour l'entrée de la parole.

Patent Assignee:

- **International Business Machines Corporation;** (200120)
Old Orchard Road; Armonk, N.Y. 10504; (US)
(applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

Inventor:

- **Cole, Alan George**
RFD No. 3, Todd Road; Katonah New York 10536; (US)
- **Riekert, Robert Harold**
Seven Meadowbrook Drive; Ossining New York 10562; (US)

Legal Representative:

- **Barth, Carl Otto (1416)**
International Business Machines Corp. Zurich Research Laboratory Intellectual Property Department
Saumerstrasse 4; CH-8803 Ruschlikon; (CH)

	Country	Number	Kind	Date	
Patent	EP	180047	A2	19860507	(Basic)
	EP	180047	A3	19871202	
	EP	180047	B1	19920212	
Application	EP	85112407		19851001	
Priorities	US	666212		19841030	

Designated States:

CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL;

International Patent Class (V7): G06F-003/16; ; **CITED PATENTS: (EP A)**

GB 2082820 A; **Abstract** EP 180047 A2

A text editor is connected to a speech recognizing unit (11) for editing preferably spoken input text using a display screen (31). For each text word (including digits), and each punctuation mark that can be recognized and is contained in a dictionary (17), a token is stored (29) for holding information on character count, capitalization, left and right concatenation of the respective item, and for providing fields for context conditions. For each segment or entity of recognized spoken text, a respective character string and associated token is transferred (19, 21) to storage in the editor to allow automatic formatting and correct displaying or printing of the text, including spaces and

capitalization where required. Tokens are updated during editing to reflect modifications such as in the beginning of a sentence or in concatenation. Switching to spelling mode (11A, 17A) is provided for entering single spelled characters in cases where a word cannot be recognized or where spelling is desired.

Abstract Word Count: 167

Type	Pub. Date	Kind	Text
Application:	19860507	A2	Published application (A1with;A2without)
Examination:	19861022	A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 860819
Search Report:	19871202	A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Examination:	19900411	A2	Date of despatch of first examination report: 900222
Change:	19910821	A2	Representative (change)
Grant:	19920212	B1	Granted patent
Lapse:	19920909	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: NL 920212
Oppn None:	19930203	B1	No opposition filed
Lapse:	19930922	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: CH 921031, LI 921031, NL 920212
Lapse:	19930922	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: CH 921031, LI 921031, NL 920212

Publication: English

Procedural: English

Application: English

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	912
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	845
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1206
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	9702
Total Word Count (Document A) 0			
Total Word Count (Document B) 12665			
Total Word Count (All Documents) 12665			

Claims: ...operations.

7. A method according to claim 6, characterized by the further steps of

providing, for each token (21), editing control information (27) including a **capitalization** indication;

storing in a storing and formatting **element** (S & F), all tokens of a sequence of entities including **words** and punctuation **marks** being **edited**, and

in response to inserting, **replacing**, or deleting a **character** string, updating stored **tokens** to reflect **correctly the** required concatenation, **capitalization**, and **character** count of successive entities of text.

8. A method according to claim 6, in an editing system comprising a a display unit (31) with a cursor function, characterized by the further step of:

automatically adjusting the width of the cursor to correspond to the width of a subject...

20/5K/2

PCT FULLTEXT

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00802534

ANY-TO-ANY COMPONENT COMPUTING SYSTEM

SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE A COMPOSANTS TOUTE CATEGORIE

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

- **E-BRAIN SOLUTIONS LLC**; 1200 Mountain Creek Road, Suite 440, Chattanooga, TN 34705
US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
(For all designated states except: US)
- **WARREN Peter**; 1200 Mountain Creek Road, Suite 440, Chattanooga, TN 37405
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(Designated only for: US)
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US; US(Residence); US(Nationality)
(Designated only for: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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1200 Mountain Creek Road, Suite 440, Chattanooga, TN 37405; US; GB(Residence); GB(Nationality);
(Designated only for: US)
- **LOWE Steven**
.1625 Starboard Drive, Hixson, TN 37343; US; US(Residence); US(Nationality); (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

- **MEHRMAN Michael J(agent)**
Paper Mill Village, Building 23, 600 Village Trace, Suite 300, Marietta, GA 30067; US;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	200135216	A2-A3	20010517
Application	WO	2000US31231		20001113
Priorities	US	99164884		19991112

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

[EP] AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB;
GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR;

[OA] BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML;
MR; NE; SN; TD; TG;

[AP] GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ;

UG; ZW;

[EA] AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM;

Main International Patent Classes (Version 7):

IPC	Level
G06F-009/44	Main
G06F-017/22	

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext word count: 275671

English Abstract:

A universal data and software structure and method for an Any-to-Any computing machine in which any number of any components can be related to any number of any other components in a manner that is not intrinsically hierarchical and is intrinsically unlimited. The structure and method includes a Concept Hierarchy; each concept or assembly of concepts is uniquely identified and assigned a number in a Numbers Concept Language or uniquely identified in a Non-numbers Concept Language. Each Component or assembly of Components is intrinsically related to all other data items that contain common or related components.

French Abstract:

L'invention concerne une structure de donnees et de logiciel universelle ainsi qu'un procede de machine informatique toute categorie dans laquelle des composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, peuvent etre rattaches a d'autres composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, d'une maniere intrinsequement non hierarchisee et intrinsequement illimitee. La structure et le procede comportent une hierarchie conceptuelle; chaque concept ou ensemble de concepts est identifie de maniere unique et recoit un numero dans un langage conceptuel de nombres ou dans un langage conceptuel de non-nombres. Chaque composant ou ensemble de composants est intrinsequement rattache a tous les autres elements de donnees qui contiennent des composants communs ou associes.

Type	Pub. Date	Kind	Text
Publication	20010517	A2	Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt	20020808		Late publication of international search report
Republication	20020808	A3	With international search report.

Claims:

...thecomputerwilibeabletogivethecorrectanswer. Equally,acomputertoldto 'terminate Joe' will launch the employee termination procedure and not try and stop Joe.

0 Step7. CreateConceptLanguageDefinitionsWordswithmorethanoneMeaning. Each meaning of each **word** or symbol that is to be used from a given language is given its own Concept **Symbol** or Concept Statement (group of **symbols**) such that the 1 5 Concept **Symbol** or Concept Statement **assigned** to the meaning is unique. It is the meaning of the **word** that is given the Concept **Symbol** or Statement, not the **word** itself. Several spoken language **words** can have the same Concept Statement assigned to for specific circumstances. In effect, one unique meaning is assigned one unique Concept Symbol or Concept Statement...

27/5K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348) [Links](#)

EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01202975

System and method for scanning & storing universal resource locator codes

Verfahren und System um URL-Kode abzutasten und zu speichern

Procede et dispositif pour balayer et stocker du code URL

Patent Assignee:

- **AT&T Corp.;** (589370)
32 Avenue of the Americas; New York, NY 10013-2412; (US)
(Applicant designated States: all)

Inventor:

- **Bansal, Pradeep K.**
44 Edwina Court; Dayton, New Jersey 08810; (US)

Legal Representative:

- **Modiano, Guido, Dr.-Ing. et al (40786)**
Modiano, Josif, Pisanty & Staub, Baaderstrasse 3; 80469 Munchen; (DE)

	Country	Number	Kind	Date	
Patent	EP	1047004	A2	20001025	(Basic)
Application	EP	107194		20000412	
Priorities	US	293910		19990419	

Designated States:

AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB;
GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE;

Extended Designated States:

AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI;

International Patent Class (V7): G06F-017/30; G06F-017/30Abstract EP 1047004 A2

A universal resource locator (URL) code scanning and storing device and method for scanning a code to generate a URL, storing the URL, and later uploading URLs from a list of selected previously stored URLs to an Internet access device. The URL scanning and storing device may also store additional textual and audio comments corresponding to stored URLs. Once the URL is uploaded to the Internet access device, the Internet access device may then use the URL to access information, such as a web-site relating to the URL, via the Internet.

Abstract Word Count: 92

NOTE: 1

NOTE: Figure number on first page: 1

Type	Pub. Date	Kind	Text
Application:	20001025	A2	Published application without search report
Withdrawal:	20020417	A2	Date of withdrawal of application: 20020131

Publication: English

Procedural: English

Application: English

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200043	830
SPEC A	(English)	200043	3873
Total Word Count (Document A) 4703			
Total Word Count (Document B) 0			
Total Word Count (All Documents) 4703			

Specification: ...URLs from the scanner data. When a barcode reader is used, the dimensions of each bar or combination of bars in the barcode may be **designated** as **corresponding** to **characters, words, symbols**, and the like. The correspondence between bars and the **characters, words, symbols** etc. may be stored in a lookup table in a memory of the URL storage device 100.

Alternatively, the URL may be directly input through...

27/5K/6 (Item 1 from file: 349) [Links](#)

PCT FULLTEXT

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00421030

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UNIVERSAL PARSING OF LANGUAGE

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE PARSAGE UNIVERSEL DU LANGUAGE

Patent Applicant/Patent Assignee:

- **ERGO LINGUISTIC TECHNOLOGIES;**

;;

- **BRALICH Philip A;**

;;

- **BICKERTON Derek;**

;;

	Country	Number	Kind	Date
Patent	WO	9811491	A1	19980319
Application	WO	97US16331		19970915
Priorities	US	96715313		19960916

Designated States: (All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications 2004+)

Main International Patent Classes (Version 7):

IPC	Level
G06F-017/27	Main
G06F-017/27	Main
G06F-17:28	
G06F-17:28	

Publication Language: English

Filing Language:

Fulltext word count: 33548

English Abstract:

A method and apparatus for natural language parsing includes the steps of a) retrieving an input string (62); b) performing a dictionary look-up for each word in the input string to form a correspondence between each word and a dictionary entry in the dictionary (64), the dictionary entry providing lexical features of the word; c) processing the words in the input string beginning with a last word in the input string and continuing toward the first word in the input string; d) the processing of the words in the input string including the steps of associating a selected word in the input string with a word located to the left of the selected word in the input string to form a word phrase, said association performed according to predetermined selection restriction rules (66); and e) repeating processing the words in the input string, until all words of the input string have been processed (72).

French Abstract:

Cette invention se rapporte a un procede et a un appareil de passage du langage naturel, ce procede consistant: (a) a extraire une chaine d'entree (62); (b) a effectuer une consultation dans le dictionnaire pour chaque mot de la chaine d'entree, afin d'etablir une correspondance entre chaque mot et une entree du dictionnaire (64), l'entree du dictionnaire fournissant les caracteristiques lexicales du mot; (c) a traiter les mots de la chaine d'entree en commençant par le dernier mot de la chaine d'entree et en continuant en direction du premier mot de la chaine d'entree; (d) le traitement des mots de la chaine d'entree consiste a associer un mot choisi de la chaine d'entree avec un mot situe a la gauche du mot selectionne dans la chaine d'entree, afin de former une phrase, cette association s'effectuant selon des regles de restriction de selection predeterminees (66), et (e) a repeter l'etape de traitement des mots de la chaine d'entree, jusqu'a ce que tous les mots aient ete traites (72).

Detailed Description:

...no ad

'erbs or helping verbs to the left of the

-t, ! ') being processed, as shown by the "no" branch of step 322, the verb **phrase** is **marku@.**; is complete, and **lexical** features are **assigned** to that verb phrase, as shown in step 324. The lexical features include information such as, sentence type, tense, negative or affirmative, simple or complex...

29/5,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 350) [Links](#)

Derwent WPIX

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0015787524 *Drawing available*

WPI Acc no: 2004-675707/200466

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-076189

XRPX Acc No: N2004-535463

Natural language processing apparatus for translating natural language into formal language for computer application, determines proper syntactic dependencies between lexical terms in expression, using reduction type matrix

Patent Assignee: MANSON K S (MANS-I); RAVENFLOW INC (RAVE-N)

Inventor: MANSON K S

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20040181390	A1	20040916	US 2000235165	P	20000923	200466	B
			US 2001883693	A	20010618		
US 7085708	B2	20060801	US 2001883693	A	20010618	200651	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000235165 P 20000923; US 2001883693 A 20010618

Patent Details

Patent Number	Kind	Lan	Pgs	Draw	Filing Notes	
US 20040181390	A1	EN	25	7	Related to Provisional	US 2000235165

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - A processor determines proper syntactic dependencies between lexical terms in processed expression, using reduction type matrix. The processed expressions are represented as terms in syntactic algebra. The terms in syntactic algebra, are transformed into equivalent expressions in internal formal language. The transformed expressions are translated into equivalent formal expressions executable in operation environment.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

1. natural language translation method;
2. software system; and
3. data processing system.

USE - For translating natural language e.g. English into machine executable instructions in formal language e.g. external media protocol language (XMPL) for computer applications, cellular phone, personal digital assistant (PDA), kitchen appliance and vehicle.

ADVANTAGE - The term reduction incorporates both syntactic type and semantic context to achieve effective formal representation and interpretation of the meaning conveyed by any natural language expression. Allows the user to communicate naturally in an effective manner through any programmable device.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the flow diagram of the data processing system for translating

natural language.

Title Terms /Index Terms/Additional Words: NATURAL; LANGUAGE; PROCESS; APPARATUS; TRANSLATION; FORMALDEHYDE; COMPUTER; APPLY; DETERMINE; PROPER; SYNTACTIC; LEXICAL; TERM; EXPRESS; REDUCE; TYPE; MATRIX

Class Codes

International Patent Classification

IPC	Class Level	Scope	Position	Status	Version Date
G06F-0017/27	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06F-0017/28	A	I		R	20060101
G06F-0017/28	C	I		R	20060101

US Classification, Issued: 704002000, 704009000, 704001000

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J14; T01-J16C3

Original Publication Data by Authority

...

Claims:

device for presenting natural language text to said system;d) a text parser for partitioning said text into a sequence pf sequences of string of **characters** or pretokens;e) a lexicon for storing lexical **terms** as **token** associated with lexical type and reference data;f) a lexical type assignment process for **assigning lexical** types to pretokens by comparison to **terms** in the lexicon;g) a lexical insertion processor for inserting **terms** into the lexicon under specific control;h) a control processor for invoking lexical insertions under the condition that a pretoken is not recognized as a... ...
device for presenting natural language text to said system:d) a text parser for partitioning said text into a sequence of sequences of strings of **characters** or pretokens;e) a lexicon for storing lexical **terms** as **token** associated with lexical type and reference data;f) a lexical type assignment process for **assigning lexical** types to pretokens by comparison to **terms** in the lexicon;g) a lexical insertion processor for inserting **terms** into the lexicon under specific control;h) a control processor for invoking lexical insertions under the condition that a pretoken is not recognized as a...

Set	Items	Description
S1	28104	S TOKEN? ?
S2	3778053	S KEYWORD? ? OR KEY()WORD? ? OR TERM? ? OR WORD? ? OR PHRASE? ?
S3	1634093	S CHARACTER? ? OR STYLE? ? OR SYMBOL? ? OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR MARK? ?
S4	1097299	S BOLD OR BOLDING OR ITALIC? ? OR ITALICI?ED OR ITALICI?ING? ? OR BRACKET?? OR BRACKETING OR UNDERLINE?? OR UNDERLING? ? OR CAPS OR CAPITAL? ? OR CAPITALI?ATION? ?
S5	747734	S SYNONYM? ? OR GRAMMAR OR GRAMMATICAL? OR DEFINITION? ? OR SEMANTIC? OR LEXICAL? OR LEXICON? ?
S6	165221	S (RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR CORRESPOND?? OR CORRESPONDING OR CORRESP OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING) (3N) (EXPRESSION? ? OR WORD? ? OR TERM? ?)
S7	3713	S S2 (10N) (S3 OR S4) (10N) (S5 OR S6)
S8	11	S S7 (10N) S1
S9	8	S S8 NOT PY>2001
S10	8	RD (unique items)
S11	2006	S S2 (5N) (S3 OR S4) (5N) (S5 OR S6)
S12	970	S (S5 OR S6) (3N) (ASSIGN?? OR ASSIGNING OR ALLOCATE? ? OR ALLOCATING OR DESIGNATE? ? OR DESIGNATING)
S13	3	S S2 (5N) (S3 OR S4) (5N) S12
S14	3	S S13 NOT S10
S15	3	S S14 NOT PY>2001
S16	1	RD (unique items)
S17	6	S S2 (10N) (S3 OR S4) (10N) S12
S18	5	S S17 NOT (S10 OR S16)
S19	4	S S18 NOT PY>2001
S20	3	RD (unique items)

; show files

[File 8] **Ei Compendex(R)** 1970-2006/Nov W4

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[File 2] **INSPEC** 1898-2006/Nov W4

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[File 111] **TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM)** 1979-2006/Nov 22

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[File 434] **SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci** 1974-1989/Dec

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[File 34] **SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci** 1990-2006/Dec W1

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[File 62] **SPIN(R)** 1975-2006/Nov W4

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[File 266] **FEDRIP** 2006/Aug

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[File 583] **Gale Group Globalbase(TM)** 1986-2002/Dec 13

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**File 583: This file is no longer updating as of 12-13-2002.*

[File 438] **Library Lit. & Info. Science** 1984-2006/Nov

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10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [SCIENCEDIRECT](#)

Ei Compendex(R)

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08916160 E.I. No: EIP01436696936

Title: The effect of language model probability on pronunciation reduction

Author: Jurafsky, D.; Bell, A.; Gregory, M.; Raymond, W.D.

Corporate Source: Linguistics Department University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, United States

Conference Title: 2001 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing

Conference Location: Salt Lake, UT, United States **Conference Date:** 20010507-20010511

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 58542

Source: ICASSP, IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing - Proceedings v 2 2001. p 801-804 (IEEE cat n 00CH37221)

Publication Year: 2001

CODEN: IPRODJ **ISSN:** 0736-7791

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) **Treatment:** T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0110W4

Abstract: We investigate how the probability of a word affects its pronunciation. We examined 5618 **tokens** of the 10 most frequent (function) **words** in Switchboard: I, and, the, that, a, you, to, of, it, and in, and 2042 **tokens** of content **words** whose **lexical** form ends in a t or d. Our observations were drawn from the phonetically hand-transcribed subset left **bracket** 1 right bracket of the Switchboard corpus left bracket 2 right bracket , enabling us to code each word with its pronunciation and duration. Using linear and logistic regression to control for contextual factors, we show that words which have a high unigram, bigram, or reverse bigram (given the following word) probability are shorter, more likely to have a reduced vowel, and more likely to have a deleted final t or d. These results suggest that pronunciation models in speech recognition and synthesis should take into account word probability given both the previous and following words, for both content and function words. 12 Refs.

Descriptors: *Speech synthesis; Speech analysis; Speech coding; Speech recognition; Probability; Mathematical models

Identifiers: Language model probability; Pronunciation reduction; Vowel reduction

Classification Codes:

751.5 (Speech); 922.1 (Probability Theory); 921.6 (Numerical Methods)

751 (Acoustics, Noise & Sound); 922 (Statistical Methods); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

75 (SOUND & ACOUSTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

10/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01739312 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9969872

Prosodic constraints on syllable-final consonants in Puerto Rican Spanish: An Optimality Theory approach

Author: Coleman Young, Christine A.

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: Temple University (0225)

Chairs: Jonathan Holmquist; Brian McHugh

Source: Volume 6104A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 1377 . 207 PAGES

Descriptors: LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS ; LANGUAGE, MODERN

Descriptor Codes: 0290; 0291

Syllable-final variation of /s, n, l, r/ in Puerto Rican Spanish is not categorical, nor is it random. Data collected from ten speakers of Puerto Rican Spanish, who participated in tape-recorded interviews designed to elicit **tokens** of casual and more careful **styles** of speech, provides empirical evidence of a strong pattern of /s/ and /l/ maintenance in syllable-final position at the **lexical word** level. I define the linguistic environment that inhibits variation, and propose optional Phonological **Word** restructuring, following the principles of Prosodic Phonology. I further propose a constraint-based analysis, following the principles of Optimality Theory, which accounts for the predictable behavior of /s, n, l, r/ in what is traditionally defined as syllable-final position.

10/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01677134 ORDER NO: AAD99-12160

BROKEN AGREEMENT IN L2 PROCESSING OF SPANISH (SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION, SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT)

Author: TELLER, MATTHEW BUCHANAN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1998

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (0009)

Co-directors: MARIO MONTALBETTI; JANET NICOL

Source: Volume 5911A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 4127 . 170 PAGES

Descriptors: LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS ; EDUCATION, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Descriptor Codes: 0290; 0279

In natural language processing subject-verb agreement sometimes derails yielding ungrammatical sentences such as *The cost of the programs have not yet been estimated*. In light of questions concerning the semantic versus syntactic nature of sentence subjects and the interactivity of language processing, researchers have investigated the occurrence and possible causes of erroneous agreement. In complex subject noun phrases such as *The cost of the programs*, the plurality of the noun in the lower clause has been shown to significantly affect the frequency of subject-verb agreement errors. This effect has been shown in English (Bock and Miller, 1991) and in Italian and Spanish (Vigliocco et al., 1995 and 1996). More importantly, a cross-linguistic difference appears with respect to distributivity, the **semantic** notion of plurality represented in a singular complex subject noun **phrase**. The *phrase* *The label on the bottles* can have a multiple **token** interpretation where several instances of the same label are conceptualized: Native (L1) English speakers show no effect for distributivity in light of subject-verb agreement errors, whereas L1 speakers of Italian and Spanish do. The primary question addressed in the current study is the following: Do the subject-verb agreement errors of non-native (L2) speakers of Spanish pattern in the same way as those of L1 speakers of Spanish, particularly with respect to distributivity?

The results of the current study indicate that at least some L2 speakers of Spanish are sensitive to the effects of distributivity when processing subject-verb agreement. It is argued that the observed cross-linguistic variation with respect to the effect of distributivity on subject-verb agreement is attributable to differences in processing load resulting from cross-linguistic configurational variation within the subject noun phrase.

10/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01636139 ORDER NO: AAD98-28623

THE METAPHYSICS OF SIGNS AND THE SEMANTICS OF QUOTATION (TYPE-TOKEN, LANGUAGE)

Author: CAPPELEN, HERMAN WRIGHT

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (0028)

Chair: STEPHEN NEALE

Source: Volume 5903A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 844 . 232 PAGES

Descriptors: PHILOSOPHY ; LANGUAGE, GENERAL

Descriptor Codes: 0422; 0679

The dissertation is about two issues at an intersection of metaphysics and **semantics**: the type-token distinction and the **semantics** of quotation.

I develop an account of the metaphysics of **signs** in which **word** types play no role. Concrete particulars, such as ink marks, sounds, Braille dots, flag wavings in Semaphore, and so on, are of the same type by virtue of the function they have been assigned in what I call 'sign systems'. I argue that even if you start out ontologically open-minded, you won't find any abstract entities capable of doing the work traditionally required of word types.

If there are no word types, then quotations cannot be construed as singular terms that denote word types. I offer such an account of quotation according to which quotation is a device for quantifying over tokens which stand in a certain functionally defined relationship--the same-sign-relation--to the token inside the quotation marks.

In the final chapters I discuss some of the implications of my view. If I am right, then (1) semantics and syntax are about word tokens and how they can be used; (2) the widely held view that claims about the semantics and syntax of a language are claims directly about the psychological states of speakers of that language, is mistaken; (3) the standard arguments for the conception of languages as abstract mathematical objects that have their properties necessarily, are undermined.

10/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 35) [Links](#)

Dissertation Abs Online

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01528791 ORDER NO: AAD97-06739

INDICES OF WRITTEN LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT IN TAIWANESE YOUTH: SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS (CHINA)

Author: HUANG, REI-JANE

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1996

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (0171)

Source: Volume 5709A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 3890 . 249 PAGES

Descriptors: EDUCATION, SPECIAL ; EDUCATION, TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Descriptor Codes: 0529; 0288

The purpose of this study was to identify sensitive indices that can be used for written language assessment of Taiwanese youth in the areas of syntax and semantics. Four written prompts, two in the narrative mode and two in the expository mode, were utilized to elicit four written language samples per student. A scoring manual, developed by the investigator, was explicitly designed for scorers who were not linguists. Written language samples from 108 subjects (36 in each level of language achievement) were scored in both language domains, syntax, and semantics, based on 28 potential indices.

The results indicated there was not a significant difference in the total number of sentences written across the three levels; however, a significant difference was found in the number or proportion of the complexity of sentence structures used (i.e., Type I sentences: containing only one independent clause; Type V sentences: a sentence containing three or more clauses with at least one or more conjunctions to link them). Sentence length, measured either by characters or words, was found to be the best index to differentiate between the three groups regarding syntactic complexity of a written sample.

With respect to the **semantic** domain, results indicated that five factors used to measure vocabulary size (i.e., total **characters**, different **words**, mature **characters**, mature **words**, and corrected type **token** ratio) can best differentiate vocabulary maturity among the groups. The findings also provided evidence that using characters as a unit to measure the vocabulary size or sentence length has the same reliability as that measured by words. In addition, greater use of idioms in written texts appears to be characteristic of language proficiency during preadolescence.

This study offers an overview of written language assessment of preadolescents. However, much work is still needed to discover meaningful ways of measuring children's language production in the school-aged period and interpreting of the results of language sample analysis. It would be interesting to conduct a longitudinal study of students (follow the same students through preadolescence and adolescence) in order to gain a better understanding of what really is happening on an individual basis.

10/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 35) [Links](#)

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01192580 ORDER NO: AADD--93960

CONSTRAINT-BASED PHONOLOGY (CONSTRAINT BASED PHONOLOGY)

Author: BIRD, STEVEN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH (UNITED KINGDOM) (0450)

Source: Volume 5207A of Dissertations Abstracts International.

PAGE 2525 . 159 PAGES

Descriptors: LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0290; 0800

Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Requires signed TDF.

This thesis presents the results of a study in the application of logic to phonology, the subfield of linguistics concerned with the 'sound structure' of the world's languages. The logical framework is classical first order predicate calculus with a model-theoretic semantics. Existing proposals in temporal logic (van Benthem) and feature logic (Johnson) are combined in the treatment of temporal and hierarchical organization. Phonological 'representations' are linguistic descriptions couched in a formal language. The set of utterance **tokens** forms the class of intended models. Some links with the **sign**-based view of **grammatical** and **lexical** organization are explored, with a view to ultimately supplementing **sign**-based linguistic theories (such a Head-Driven **Phrase Structure Grammar**) with phonological information.

A model of feature organization based on phonological argumentation (following Sagey) and phonetic argumentation (following Browman & Goldstein) is proposed as an exemplification of the approach. The model achieves a clear distinction between articulatory and acoustic classificatory properties, lending clarity to the debate

about the function of the so-called manner features, and giving content to some recent calls for a non-segmental phonology.

Arising from this logical approach is a new computational metaphor for phonology, namely constraint-satisfaction. Linguistic generalizations may be stated in the declarative style, liberated from concerns about their procedural implementation in performance tasks such as generation and recognition. A working constraint-solver which interfaces to Prolog is described.

10/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 2) [Links](#)

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INSPEC

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04066518 INSPEC Abstract Number: C88013712

Title: Design and implementation of pipelined lexical processor

Author Itano, K.; Sato, H.; Yamagata, T.

Author Affiliation: Inst. of Inf. Sci. & Electron., Tsukuba Univ., Japan

Journal: Transactions of the Information Processing Society of Japan vol.28, no.1 p. 82-90

Publication Date: 1987 **Country of Publication:** Japan

CODEN: JSGRD5 **ISSN:** 0387-5806

Language: Japanese **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The authors develop a high-speed pipelined lexical processor which uses a phrase table stored in associative memory and a character-level serial retrieval mechanism. The processor recognizes all character-level tokens (names, character rows, constants, etc.) uniformly as variable-length character rows, shortens them into compact codes and outputs the type-added codes. The authors describe the hardware construction and the lexical algorithm for this lexical processor. They evaluate the operation and functions of C language and PASCAL. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: C language; parallel programming; Pascal; pipeline processing; program processors

Identifiers: pipelined lexical processor; phrase table; associative memory; character-level serial retrieval mechanism; character-level tokens; names; character rows; constants; compact codes; type-added codes; C language; PASCAL

Class Codes: C6150C (Compilers, interpreters and other processors)

10/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 99) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options](#) [SCIENCEDIRECT](#)
Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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1846949 H.W. Wilson Record Number: BAST99009630

Parsing expressions in Java

Berg, Cliff;

Dr. Dobb's Journal v. 24 no1 (Jan. '99) p. 50+

Document Type: Feature Article **ISSN:** 1044-789X **Language:** English **Record Status:** Corrected or revised record

Abstract: A Java expression parser that complements the inbuilt Java tokenizer classes--java.io.StreamTokenizer and java.text.StringTokenizer--is presented. A tokenizer and parser normally work together; the tokenizer divides the input into **tokens**--groups of characters constituting **words** and special **symbols**--and the parser decides what language constructs to apply to recognize the input, depending on the preceding **tokens**. The **grammar**-specification format chosen is that of the Unix-based yacc program.

Descriptors: Java (Computer language); Parsing (Computer grammar) ;

20/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 2) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [SPIE - The International Society of Optical Engineering](#) [USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options](#) [SCIENCEDIRECT](#)
INSPEC

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05451763 **INSPEC Abstract Number:** C9309-5260B-028

Title: Contextual analysis of machine printed addresses

Author Cullen, P.B.; Ho, T.K.; Hull, J.J.; Prussak, M.; Srihari, S.N.

Author Affiliation: Center of Excellence for Document Anal. & Recognition, State Univ. of New York, Buffalo, NY, USA

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering vol.1661 p. 257-68

Publication Date: 1992 **Country of Publication:** USA

CODEN: PSISDG **ISSN:** 0277-786X

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 0815 8/92/\$4.00

Conference Title: Machine Vision Applications in Character Recognition and Industrial Inspection

Conference Sponsor: SPIE; Soc. Imaging Sci. Technol

Conference Date: 10-12 Feb. 1992 **Conference Location:** San Jose, CA, USA

Language: English **Document Type:** Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)

Abstract: Discusses a system for interpreting a machine printed address and assigning a ZIP+4 code that uses a constraint satisfaction approach. Words in an address block are first segmented and parsed to assign probable semantic categories. Word images are then recognized by a combination of digit, character and word recognition algorithms. The control structure uses a constraint satisfaction problem solving approach to match the recognition results to an entry in the ZIP+4 file. It is shown how this technique can both determine correct responses as well as comparable for incomplete or erroneous information. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: character recognition; encoding; postal services; problem solving

Identifiers: character recognition; contextual analysis; automated mail sorting; segmentation; parsing; machine printed addresses; ZIP+4 code; word recognition; constraint satisfaction problem solving

Class Codes: C5260B (Computer vision and picture processing); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1230 (Artificial intelligence); C3320B (Postal services); C1260 (Information theory)

Set	Items	Description
S1	281629	S TOKEN? ?
S2	19969995	S KEYWORD? ? OR KEY()WORD? ? OR TERM? ? OR WORD? ? OR PHRASE? ?
S3	16477444	S CHARACTER? ? OR STYLE? ? OR SYMBOL? ? OR SIGN OR SIGNS OR MARK? ?
S4	1805179	S SYNONYM? ? OR GRAMMAR OR GRAMMATICAL? OR DEFINITION? ? OR SEMANTIC? OR LEXICAL? OR LEXICON? ?
S5	214999	S (RELATE? ? OR RELATING OR CORRESPOND?? OR CORRESPONDING OR CORRESP OR CORRELATE? ? OR CORRELATING OR ASSOCIATE? ? OR ASSOCIATING) (3N) (EXPRESSION? ? OR WORD? ? OR TERM? ?)
S6	2346	S (S4 OR S5) (3N) (ASSIGN?? OR ASSIGNING OR ALLOCATE? ? OR ALLOCATING OR DESIGNATE? ? OR DESIGNATING)
S7	26	S S2 (10N) S3 (10N) S6
S8	20	S S7 NOT PY>2001
S9	14	RD (unique items)

; show files

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[File 647] **CMP Computer Fulltext** 1988-2006/Jan W4
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[File 484] **Periodical Abs Plustext** 1986-2006/Dec W1
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[File 613] **PR Newswire** 1999-2006/Dec 08
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**File 613: File 613 now contains data from 5/99 forward. Archive data (1987-4/99) is available in File 813.*

[File 813] **PR Newswire** 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rights reserved.

[File 141] **Readers Guide** 1983-2006/Oct
(c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co. All rights reserved.

[File 239] **Mathsci** 1940-2006/Jan
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[File 370] **Science** 1996-1999/Jul W3
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[File 696] **DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters** 1995-2006/Dec 07
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[File 553] **Wilson Bus. Abs.** 1982-2006/Dec
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[File 621] **Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)** 1985-2006/Dec 05

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[File 674] **Computer News Fulltext** 1989-2006/Sep W1

(c) 2006 IDG Communications. All rights reserved.

**File 674: File 674 is closed (no longer updates).*

[File 20] **Dialog Global Reporter** 1997-2006/Dec 08

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9/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 88) [Links](#)

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03833490 **Supplier Number:** 17972659

The metaphysics of properties.

Oliver, Alex

Mind , v105 , n417 , p1(80)

Jan , 1996

ISSN: 0026-4423

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract

Word Count: 39130 **Line Count:** 03002

...properties. Let us look at the matter from the perspective of model theory in order to find entities which are better candidates for properties. Different **styles** of model theory assign different sorts of object to predicates and abstract singular **terms**. For example, we might, in a purely extensional **semantics**, **assign** sets of actual particulars to predicates as their extensions. But the extensions of predicates will not do for the extensions of abstract singular terms because...

9/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 16) [Links](#)

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04914066 **Supplier Number:** 47224712 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Microsoft Licenses Linguistic Technologies From Novell for Use in Future International Software

PR Newswire , p 0319SFW001

March 19 , 1997

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire ; Trade

Word Count: 525

...for any end user and for any writing style. The technology examines text and then suggests corrections at various levels with ten, user-selected checking **styles**, ranging from very strict business and technical **styles** to very informal communication **styles**. The Novell Collexion **Grammar** Checker also **assigns** the correct parts of speech to all **words** in a sentence using its sophisticated morphological dictionary and state-of-the-art parsing algorithms. This advanced linguistic analysis gives users the most accurate suggestions...

9/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 148) Links

Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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05142358 **Supplier Number:** 10654266 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

PIMs help you organize your ideas. (Software Review) (personal information management systems)(includes related summary article) (evaluation)

Michel, Steve

MacWEEK , v5 , n17 , p38(1)

April 30 , 1991

Document Type: evaluation

ISSN: 0892-8118

Language: ENGLISH

Record Type: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

Word Count: 1279 **Line Count:** 00101

Abstract: ...users organize textual and other information in an unstructured way. ThoughtPattern uses 'items' which are essentially text records of up to 32Kbytes with no field **definitions**. 'Tabs' **assigned** to each item act as **keywords** and may be up to 255 **characters** long. Users can import plain-text files and link items to hard disk documents such as EPS, PICT and Paint graphics. The program can automatically...

...Inc.

ThoughtPattern. ThoughtPattern is based on the creation of "items" -- essentially text records of up to 32 Kbytes. Items are unstructured; there are no field **definitions**. You **assign** various "tabs" to each item, which serve the function of **keywords** or identifying fields; these can be up to 255 **characters** long each. Tabs group different items together and allow you to quickly find the information you're seeking. You also can assign priorities to items...

9/3,K/12 (Item 4 from file: 484) Links

Periodical Abs Plustext

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03357183 **Supplier Number:** 97267826 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Salvation through writing: The N'ko, a West African prophetism

Amselle, Jean-Loup

Diogenes (English Edition) (PDIO) , v45 n1 , p 37-52

Spring 1997

ISSN: 0392-1921 **Journal Code:** PDIO

Document Type: Feature

Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext; Abstract

Word Count: 5482

Text:

...All the while coming from a Muslim background and most from the Medersas filiation, the N'ko leaders reproach the Arabic language for its "disorganized" **character**. In support of this thesis, they mention the existence, in this language, of a multiplicity of **terms** used to **designate** a same **semantic** element. This accusation of anarchy in the language moreover spreads to the Arabic cultures and societies and applies equally to the other languages and cultures...

9/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 239) [Links](#)

Fulltext available through: [USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options](#) [SCIENCEDIRECT](#)

Mathsci

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02213076 MR 91j#03029

Combinators and categorial grammar.

Simons, Peter (Institut fur Philosophie, Universitat Salzburg, 5020 Salzburg, Austria)

Corporate Source Codes: A-SALZ-Q

Notre Dame J. Formal Logic

Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic , 1989 , 30 , no. 2, 241--261. ISSN: 0029-4527 CODEN: NDJFAM

Language: English

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: LONG (78 lines)

Reviewer: Cardone, F. (Torino)

...Ajdukiewicz, the quantifier expression in a formula of the form $\forall x, \varphi(x)$ is " $\forall x$ ", and there is no way to decompose this **phrase** further by **assigning** a suitable **grammatical** category to the **symbol** " \forall ". It is well known that this problem can be solved by translating the object language into a suitable system of combinatory logic, in which...